



108

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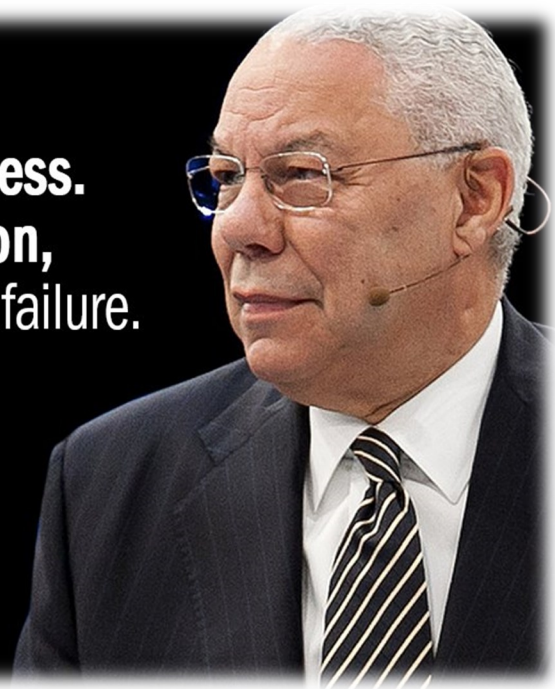
Compiled by:

Prof Dr S Ramalingam

5 Apl 1937 <::><::><::> 18 Oct 2021

There are no **secrets to success.**
It is the result of **preparation,**
hard work, and learning from failure.

– Colin Powell



AZ QUOTES



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5 Apr 1937



18 Oct 2021

Colin Powell's Presentation to the United Nations Security Council

Colin Powell's presentation to the United Nations Security Council

Part of the [lead-up to the Iraq War](#)



Colin Powell holding up a model vial of the
supposed [weaponized anthrax](#).

Date

February 5, 2003

Time

10:30 a.m. ([Eastern Time Zone](#))

Venue

[United Nations Security Council](#) at
the [Headquarters of the United Nations](#)

Location	Manhattan , New York City
Type	PowerPoint presentation
Theme	Rationale for the Iraq War
Outcome	Invasion of Iraq , U.S. reputation damage, Powell accused of having lied



The full text of [the presentation](#) at Wikisource

Events [leading up](#) to the [Iraq War](#)



-
- [14 July Revolution](#) 1958
- [Iraqi–Kurdish conflict](#) 1961–1991
- [17 July Revolution](#) 1968
- [Iranian revolution](#) 1978–1979
- [Ba'ath Party Purge](#) 1979
- [Iran–Iraq War](#) 1980–1988
- [KDPI insurgency \(1989–1996\)](#) 1989–1996
- [Iraqgate](#) 1982–c.1990
- [Iraqi invasion of Kuwait](#) 1990
- [Gulf War](#) 1990–1991
- [Sanctions against Iraq](#) 1990–2003
 - [Iraqi uprisings](#) 1991
- [Iraqi no-fly zones conflict](#) 1991–2003

- [Iraq disarmament crisis](#) 1991–2003
- [Arms-to-Iraq affair](#) 1992–1996
 - [Iraq Liberation Act](#) 1998
- [September 11 attacks](#) 2001
- [U.S. anthrax attacks](#) 2001
- [U.S. invasion of Afghanistan](#) 2001
- [Alleged Prague connection](#) 2001
 - [Iraq Resolution](#) 2002
 - [Wood Green ricin plot](#) 2003
- Colin Powell's UN presentation 2003

On February 5, 2003, the [Secretary of State](#) of the United States [Colin Powell](#) gave a [PowerPoint](#) presentation to the [United Nations Security Council](#). He explained the [rationale for the Iraq War](#) which would start on March 20, 2003 with the [invasion of Iraq](#). The decision to invade Iraq had already been made prior to the presentation being given.

The content of the presentation was based on unreliable evidence. Powell was criticized for [lying](#), while the U.S. saw its credibility heavily damaged.

Selection and preparation

On February 5, 2003, Powell appeared before the UN to prove the urgency to engage a war with Iraq. In 2016, Powell would say, "[A]t the time I gave the speech on Feb. 5, the president had already made this decision for military action." Powell was selected to deliver the speech based on his credibility, and he stated in 2016 that it had been written by the vice president's office.

The speech supposedly had been prepared in the White House in the [NSC](#) [National Security Council]. But when we were given what had been prepared, it was totally inadequate, and we couldn't track anything in it. When I asked [Condoleezza Rice](#), the national security advisor, where did this come from, it turns out the vice president's office had written it.

CIA analyst [Nada Bakos](#) has stated that the speech's language differed from what the CIA prepared for Powell and from the copies the CIA received in advance of the presentation.

Content

My second purpose today is ... to share with you what the United States knows about Iraq's weapons of mass destruction ... Iraq's behavior demonstrate that Saddam Hussein and his regime have made no effort ... to disarm as required by the international community. Indeed, the facts and Iraq's behavior show that

Saddam Hussein and his regime are concealing their efforts to produce more weapons of mass destruction ... every statement I make today is backed up by sources, solid sources. These are not assertions. What we're giving you are facts and conclusions based on solid intelligence.

—Colin Powell, Address to the United Nations Security Council

Powell claimed that Iraq harbored a terrorist network headed by al-Qaeda operative Abu Musab al-Zarqawi (in a small region controlled by Ansar al-Islam). He also claimed that Iraqis visited Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan and provided training to al-Qaeda members, although thousands of Arabs from many countries did the same. US intelligence agencies have found no evidence of any substantive collaboration between Saddam Hussein and al-Qaeda.

[Visit the Web Link to know the complete address](#)

**Colin Powell's February 5, 2003 address to
The United Nations Security Council**

https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Colin_Powell%27s_February_5,_2003_address_to_The_United_Nations_Security_Council

(☺)(☺)(☺)(☺)(☺)

Colin Powell

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colin_Powell

Colin Powell



Official portrait, 2001

65th [United States Secretary of State](#)

In office

January 20, 2001 – January 26, 2005

President	George W. Bush
<u>Deputy</u>	Richard Armitage
Preceded by	Madeleine Albright
Succeeded by	Condoleezza Rice
12th Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff	
In office	
October 1, 1989 – September 30, 1993	
President	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • George H. W. Bush • Bill Clinton
<u>Deputy</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robert T. Herres • David E. Jeremiah
Preceded by	William J. Crowe
Succeeded by	John Shalikashvili
15th United States National Security Advisor	
In office	
November 23, 1987 – January 20, 1989	
President	Ronald Reagan
<u>Deputy</u>	John Negroponte
Preceded by	Frank Carlucci
Succeeded by	Brent Scowcroft
United States Deputy National Security Advisor	
In office	
December 2, 1986 – November 23, 1987	
President	Ronald Reagan
Preceded by	Peter Rodman
Succeeded by	John Negroponte
Personal details	
Born	Colin Luther Powell
	April 5, 1937 New York City, U.S.
Died	October 18, 2021 (aged 84) Bethesda, Maryland , U.S.
Resting place	Arlington National Cemetery
Political party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent (until 1995, 2021) • Republican (1995–2021)
Spouse	Alma Johnson
	(m. 1962)
Children	3, including Michael and Linda

Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City College of New York (BS) • George Washington University (MBA)
Signature	
Military service	
Branch/service	United States Army
Years of service	1958–1993
Rank	General
Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3rd Armored Division • 23rd Infantry Division
Commands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff • U.S. Army Forces Command • V Corps • 2nd Brigade, 101st Airborne Division
Battles/wars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam War • Invasion of Panama • Gulf War
Awards	(see § Awards and decorations)

Colin Luther Powell (/ˈkoʊlɪn ˈpaʊəl/ *KOH-lin POW-əl*; April 5, 1937 – October 18, 2021) was an American diplomat and army officer who was the 65th [United States secretary of state](#) from 2001 to 2005. He was the first African-American to hold the office. He was the 15th [national security advisor](#) from 1987 to 1989, and the 12th [chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff](#) from 1989 to 1993.

Powell was born in New York City in 1937 to parents who immigrated from [Jamaica](#). He was raised in the [South Bronx](#) and educated in the New York City public schools, earning a bachelor's degree in geology from the [City College of New York](#). He joined the [Reserve Officers' Training Corps](#) while at City College and was commissioned as a [second lieutenant](#) on graduating in 1958. He was a professional soldier for 35 years, holding many command and staff positions and rising to the rank of [four-star general](#). He was commander of the [U.S. Army Forces Command](#) in 1989.

Powell's last military assignment, from October 1989 to September 1993, was as Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, the highest military position in the [United States Department of Defense](#). During this time, he oversaw twenty-eight crises, including the [invasion of Panama](#) in 1989 and [Operation Desert Storm](#) in the [Persian Gulf War](#) against Iraq in

1990–1991. He formulated the [Powell Doctrine](#), which limits American military action unless it satisfies criteria regarding American national security interests, overwhelming force, and widespread public support.^[5] He served as secretary of state under Republican president [George W. Bush](#). As secretary of state, [Powell gave a presentation to the United Nations Security Council](#) regarding the [rationale for the Iraq War](#), but he later admitted that the speech contained substantial inaccuracies. He resigned after Bush was reelected in 2004.

In 1995, Powell wrote his autobiography, *My American Journey* and then in retirement another book titled, *It Worked for Me: Lessons in Life and Leadership* (2012). He pursued a career as a public speaker, addressing audiences across the country and abroad. Before his appointment as Secretary of State he chaired [America's Promise](#). In the [2016 United States presidential election](#), Powell, who was not a candidate, [received three electoral votes](#) from Washington state for the office of President of the United States. He won numerous U.S. and foreign military awards and decorations. His civilian awards included the [Presidential Medal of Freedom](#) (twice), the [Congressional Gold Medal](#), the [Presidential Citizens Medal](#), and the [Secretary's Distinguished Service Award](#). Powell died from complications of [COVID-19](#) in 2021, while being treated for a form of [blood cancer](#) that damaged his [immune system](#).

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Awards

[Visit these Web Links to know MORE !](#)










<https://www.thehistorymakers.org/biography/gen-colin-l-powell-41>


<https://militaryhallofhonor.com/honoree-record.php?id=307>

<https://valor.militarytimes.com/recipient/recipient-100351/>

During his chairmanship of the JCS, there was discussion of awarding Powell a [fifth star](#), granting him the rank of [General of the Army](#). But even in the wake of public and Congressional pressure to do so, [Clinton-Gore presidential transition team](#) staffers decided against it.

Dates of rank

Promotions	
Rank	Date
 General	4 April 1989
 Lieutenant general	1 July 1986
 Major general	1 August 1983
 Brigadier general	1 June 1979
 Colonel	1 February 1976
 Lieutenant colonel	9 July 1970
 Major	24 May 1966
 Captain	2 June 1962
 First lieutenant	30 December 1959

 Second lieutenant	9 June 1958
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Visit the cited THREE Web Links

[Awards and decorations](#)


Badges

Medals and ribbons

Foreign decorations

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Civilian Awards and Honors

Colin Powell	
	
<u>Crest</u>	The head of an American bald-headed eagle erased, the erasure per bend sinister Proper.
<u>Shield</u>	Azure, two swords in saltire points downwards between four mullets Argent, on a chief of the Second a lion passant Gules.
<u>Motto</u>	Devoted To Public Service
<p>The coat of arms of Colin Powell was granted by the Lord Lyon in Edinburgh on 3 February 2004. Technically the grant was to Powell's father (a British subject) to be passed on by descent. Scotland's King of Arms is traditionally responsible for granting arms to Commonwealth citizens of Scottish descent. The swords and stars refer to the former general's career, as does the crest, which is the badge of the 101st Airborne (which he served as a brigade commander in the mid-1970s). The lion may be an allusion to Scotland. The shield can be shown surrounded by the insignia of an honorary Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath (KCB), an award the General received after the first Gulf War.</p>	

Powell's civilian awards include two [Presidential Medals of Freedom](#) (the second with distinction), the [Congressional Gold Medal](#), and the [Ronald Reagan Freedom Award](#).

- In 1990, Powell received the U.S. Senator [John Heinz](#) Award for Greatest Public Service by an Elected or Appointed Official, an award given out annually by [Jefferson Awards](#).
- In 1991, Powell was awarded the [Presidential Medal of Freedom](#) by President [George H. W. Bush](#).
- In 1991, Powell was awarded the [Spingarn Medal](#) from the [NAACP](#).
- In 1991, Powell was inducted into the [Horatio Alger Association of Distinguished Americans](#).
- On 23 April 1991, Powell was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal "in recognition of his exemplary performance as a military leader and advisor to the President in planning and coordinating the military response of the United States to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the ultimate retreat and defeat of Iraqi forces and Iraqi acceptance of all United Nations Resolutions relating to Kuwait".
- On 30 September 1993, Powell was awarded his second Presidential Medal of Freedom, this time with the additional "with distinction" by President [Bill Clinton](#).
- On 9 November 1993, Powell was awarded the second [Ronald Reagan Freedom Award](#), by [Ronald Reagan](#). Powell served as Reagan's [National Security Advisor](#) from 1987 to 1989.
- In 1993, Colin Powell was created an honorary Knight Commander of the [Order of the Bath](#) by Queen [Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom](#).
- In 1998, he was awarded the [Sylvanus Thayer Award](#) by the [United States Military Academy](#) for his commitment to the ideals of "Duty, Honor, Country".
- In 1998, he was elected to the [American Philosophical Society](#)^[203]
- The 2002 [Liberty Medal](#) was awarded to Colin Powell on 4 July in [Philadelphia](#), Pennsylvania. In his acceptance speech, Powell reminded Americans that "It is for America, the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave, to help freedom ring across the globe, unto all the peoples thereof. That is our solemn obligation, and we will not fail".
- In 2003, an elementary school named after Powell was opened in [Centreville, Virginia](#). Powell visited the school in 2013.
- In 2005, Powell received the [Bishop John T. Walker Distinguished Humanitarian Service Award](#) for his contributions to Africa.
- Powell received the 2006 [AARP](#) Andrus Award, the Association's highest honor.
- In 2005, Colin and Alma Powell were awarded the [Woodrow Wilson Award for Public Service](#) by the [Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars](#) of the [Smithsonian Institution](#).



**Colin Powell Elementary School in Union City, New Jersey,
on 18 October 2021, the day Powell died**

- Powell was a recipient of the [Silver Buffalo Award](#), the highest adult award given by the [Boy Scouts of America](#).
- A street in [Gelnhausen](#), Germany, was named after him: "General-Colin-Powell-Straße".
- In 2002, scholar [Molefi Kete Asante](#) listed Colin Powell on his list of 100 Greatest Blacks in America.
- In 2009, an elementary school named for Colin Powell opened in [El Paso](#). It is in the [El Paso Independent School District](#), located on [Fort Bliss](#) property, and serves a portion of Fort Bliss.
- In 2009, Powell was elected to the [American Academy of Arts and Sciences](#)
- Powell was an honorary board member of the humanitarian organization [Wings of Hope](#)
- From 2006, he was the chairman of the [Board of Trustees for Eisenhower Fellowships](#).
- In 2006, The [Harry S. Truman](#) Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace at [The Hebrew University of Jerusalem](#) awarded Colin Powell with the Truman Peace Prize for his efforts to conduct the "war against terrorism", through diplomatic as well as military means, and to avert regional and civil conflicts in many parts of the world.
- In September 2012, [Union City, New Jersey](#), opened Colin Powell Elementary School, which was named after Powell, and which was dedicated on 7 February 2013, with governor [Chris Christie](#) in attendance. Powell himself visited the school on 4 June 2013.
- In 2014, Colin Powell was named to the National Board of Advisors for [High Point University](#).
- In 2024, [Prince George's County Public Schools](#) opened Colin L. Powell Academy, named after Powell, in [Fort Washington, Maryland](#).





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<https://history.state.gov/departmentshistory/people/powell-colin-luther>

Biographies of the Secretaries of State **COLIN LUTHER POWELL (1937–2021)**

Introduction

Colin L. Powell was appointed Secretary of State by George W. Bush on January 20, 2001, after being unanimously confirmed by the U.S. Senate. He served for four years, leaving the position on January 26, 2005. He was the first African-American to serve as Secretary of State.



Colin Luther Powell, 65th Secretary of State

Rise to Prominence

Powell was born on April 5, 1937, in the New York City neighborhood of Harlem. The son of two Jamaican immigrants, he was raised in the South Bronx. He attended City College of New York, and it was there that he began his military service, joining the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC). After his graduation in 1958, Powell was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army. During his 35 years in the Army, he served two tours in Vietnam, was stationed in West Germany and South Korea, and acted as President Ronald Reagan's Deputy National Security Advisor in 1987 then National Security Advisor from 1988 until 1989. In 1989 he was promoted to the rank of general, and was appointed by President George H.W. Bush to the position of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In the four years Powell served in that capacity, he oversaw 28 crises, including Operation Desert Storm in 1991. After his retirement in 1993, he founded America's Promise, an organization which

helps at-risk children. He was nominated for Secretary of State by President George W. Bush on December 16, 2000.

Influence on U.S. Diplomacy

At the beginning of his term, Powell placed an emphasis on reaffirming diplomatic alliances throughout the world, supporting a national missile defense system, working towards peace in the Middle East, and prioritizing sanctions instead of force in potential hot spots such as Iraq. He also focused on reinvigorating U.S. diplomacy through reforms in the Department of State's organizational culture and an infusion of resources for personnel, information technology, security, and facilities.

Powell's term, however, was soon dominated by the challenges the Bush Administration faced after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. Powell was one of the foremost supporters of taking swift military action against al-Qaeda and demanded immediate cooperation from Afghanistan and Pakistan in the U.S. search for those who were complicit in the attacks.

When the Administration's attention shifted to Iraq and the possibility that Saddam Hussein was manufacturing weapons of mass destruction (WMD), Powell pressed to have UN inspectors investigate. In February 2003, Powell presented intelligence to the UN that supported the claim that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction and could produce more. Subsequently, the Administration moved quickly toward preemptive military action against Iraq, despite Powell's advice that war should not begin until a large coalition of allies and a long-term occupation plan were in place. In 2004, some of the intelligence that Powell had brought before the UN in 2003 was found to be erroneous.

Although Afghanistan and Iraq demanded a great deal of Powell's attention during his tenure, he pursued other important U.S. foreign policy initiatives and grappled with various crises that arose between 2001 and 2005. After initially difficult Administration interactions with Russia and China, Powell worked to improve both bilateral relationships. Prominent among these efforts were management of U.S. withdrawal from the U.S.-Russian Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty and the signing of the Moscow Treaty on Strategic Offensive Reductions in May 2002.

In the area of foreign aid, Powell pushed the Administration to increase its commitment to the international fight against AIDS, and oversaw a doubling of development assistance funding. He also pressed for international cooperation to halt the nuclear weapons programs of North Korea and Iran, and the Administration achieved an important nonproliferation success when Libya agreed to give up its weapons programs in 2003.

Powell confronted a variety of international crises as well, including a near war between nuclear powers India and Pakistan in 2001-2002, domestic turmoil in Liberia (2003) and Haiti (2004), and the Indian

Ocean tsunami in 2004. His continued belief that Middle East stability required a resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict led him to advocate the 2002 "Road Map" that aimed at creating an independent Palestinian state at peace with Israel. Although President Bush endorsed the plan, Powell was not able to persuade the Administration to make a strong commitment to its implementation.

On November 15, 2004, Powell announced his resignation. After stepping down as Secretary of State, he returned to a busy life in the private sector continuing his work with America's Promise Alliance. He served on the Boards of Directors of the Council on Foreign Relations, the Eisenhower Fellowship Program, and the Powell Center at the City College of New York.

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<https://www.thenmusa.org/biographies/colin-l-powell/>

A portrait of General Colin Powell in his military uniform. He is wearing a dark jacket with many medals and ribbons on his chest. The background shows an American flag and an eagle emblem.	<p>Colin Powell General 3d Armored Division, 23d Infantry Division April 5, 1937 - October 18, 2021</p> <p>Gen. Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, November 6, 1989. Photographer Russell Roederer. Department of Defense.</p>
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The United States Army has seven core values: loyalty, duty, respect, selfless service, honor, integrity, and personal courage. Together, they form the acronym LDRSHIP or leadership. The Army defines leadership as "anyone who by virtue of assumed role or assigned responsibility inspires and influences people to accomplish organized goals." Throughout his 35-year Army career, Colin Powell consistently exhibited the seven core values as well as extraordinary leadership ability. His stellar military reputation led him to enter the world of politics and become one of the most respected diplomats in American history.

Colin Luther Powell was born in Harlem, New York, on April 5, 1937, to Jamaican immigrant parents. Described early on as affable but aimless, Powell was a personable student who did well with order and discipline but never truly excelled at school. He attended the City College of New York to fulfill his parents' expectations. However, he did not feel like he fit in until he joined the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC). With ROTC, Powell discovered an organization that he was passionate about and that played to his strengths. He graduated with a degree in geology and soon after was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Army on June 30, 1958.

2nd Lt. Powell completed basic officer training at Fort Benning, Georgia, where he graduated in the top 5% of his class. He was then selected for continued education at Ranger School and Airborne School and later deployed as an Army Airborne Ranger in Gelnhausen, West Germany. It was there that he joined the 2d Rifle Battalion, 48th Infantry Regiment, Third Armored Division as a platoon leader. Powell's time in West Germany set the standard for his leadership style: detail and goal-oriented, firm but fair, but, above all, conforming. He spent his early career working hard to fit in, observing how both his enlisted subordinates and officer superiors led their Soldiers effectively.

Powell deployed to Vietnam twice. The first deployment was from 1962 to 1963, and the second was from 1968 to 1969. During his first tour, then-Cpt. Powell was the senior tactical advisor to the Army of the Republic of Vietnam. It was here he learned to hone and adapt his behavior to best work with the Vietnamese commanders' leadership styles—a practice he continued for the rest of his military and political careers. By his second tour, Powell had been promoted to major and served as the assistant chief of staff of operations for the 23d Infantry Division (Americal). His managerial duties included transporting infantrymen, weapons, and supplies to the battlefield. Maj. Gen. Charles M. Gettys, commander of the Americal Division (a contraction of "American, New Caledonian Division," where the division was first activated in May 1942) praised Powell's effectiveness and stated that Powell "in an amazing [sic] short time,

revised and strengthened existing procedures, and required high-performance standards...thereby creating a higher state of morale among the troops in the field." Powell eventually oversaw planning for close to 18,000 troops, multiple artillery units, aviation battalions, and a fleet of 450 helicopters.

He continued to rise through the ranks after returning home from Vietnam. He spent the 1970s and 1980s working in numerous high-level offices such as the Office of the Assistant Vice Chief of Staff of the Army and the Office of the Secretary of Defense. He was consistently recognized as a loyal, diligent, and unquestioning Soldier throughout both military and political circles. His reputation led President Ronald Reagan to appoint him national security advisor in 1987, and on October 1, 1989, President George H.W. Bush appointed him chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He was the youngest officer, first ROTC graduate, and first Black American, ever appointed to the role.

Powell's reputation as a decisive and skilled military organizer and strategist was put to the test during his tenure as chairman. The Cold War was coming to an end and the United States was on the brink of the Persian Gulf War. As such, his chairmanship saw more changes than most of his predecessors. It was his responsibility to oversee and direct some of the most significant shifts in American military strategy since World War II, including a 25% reduction in the size of total armed forces.

Despite the reduction in the overall number of American armed forces, Powell was instrumental in the planning and success of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm during the Gulf War. He not only oversaw the deployment of 250,000 American troops to Saudi Arabia but encouraged President Bush to keep diplomatic and economic options open as well to ensure American victory. He is widely credited as the driving force behind Operation Desert Shield. He stressed the importance of not sending a partial deployment to Saudi Arabia; if forces were going to be sent, there needed to be enough troops to easily defeat the Iraqi army should war commence. This way of thinking came to be known as the Powell Doctrine; to go into a situation with a clear plan and goal, accomplish the goal, and then get out as quickly and safely as possible. His actions throughout the ordeal led to him being awarded a Congressional Gold Medal and the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Powell retired from the Army as a general on September 30, 1993. He spent seven years in civilian life before President George W. Bush appointed him secretary of state. He was unanimously confirmed and took office on January 20, 2001. The terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 thrust Powell back into the spotlight, but this time on the side of diplomacy. He was tasked by President Bush with

Again a civilian, Powell served on the boards of directors of many organizations including the Council on Foreign Relations, the Eisenhower Fellowship Program, and the Powell Center at the City College of New York. He was frequently called on for his opinion on military matters such as the treatment of prisoners at Guantanamo Bay and the repeal of "Don't Ask, Don't Tell," as well as his observations on presidential administrations and their policy-making decisions.

General Colin L. Powell died at the age of 84 from complications due to Covid-19 on October 18, 2021, at Walter Reed Medical Hospital. He spent 63 years of his life striving to uphold the Army's core values and earn his fellow Soldiers' respect as both a military and diplomatic leader. Since his death, he has been heralded as the most popular general of the 20th century after General Dwight Eisenhower. While a skilled diplomat, he will doubtlessly be remembered for his zeal for Army life, and it was truly his calling to help build the future of the institution. Former Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage stated Powell's love of tinkering and fixing things, particularly in the Army, when he said "there was a result at the end of the day. It's why he was so happy as an Army officer. You take a platoon, and you make it better."



Our American Story

Honoring General Colin Powell

<https://nmaahc.si.edu/explore/stories/honoring-general-colin-powell>

Gen. Colin Luther Powell, our nation's first African American Secretary of State, was a revered military hero, four-star general, decorated veteran, and statesman. His accomplishments during his decades of military and civil service—including being a recipient of

the Soldier's Medal, the Bronze Star, a Purple Heart, the Congressional Gold Medal, and two Presidential Medals of Freedom, among others—serve as a powerful testament and symbol of the fulfilment of the American promise.



*Photo by Fred Watkins, Jr. Johnson Publishing Company Archive.
Courtesy Ford Foundation, J. Paul Getty Trust, John D.
and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation,
Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and Smithsonian Institution*

Gen. Colin Luther Powell, our nation's first African American Secretary of State, was a revered military hero, four-star general, decorated veteran, and statesman. His accomplishments during his decades of military and civil service—including being a recipient of the Soldier's Medal, the Bronze Star, a Purple Heart, the Congressional Gold Medal, and two Presidential Medals of Freedom, among others—serve as a powerful testament and symbol of the fulfilment of the American promise.

His is the quintessential American story—one characterized by resilience, determination, and a deep love of country. In forging his own journey to success, Powell also shattered glass ceilings and paved the way for others in public service. The son of Jamaican immigrants, Powell was born in Harlem, New York, in 1937 and raised to value hard work and determination above all else. He grew up in New York City's public school system and attended the City College of New York, where he majored in geology and explored the possibilities of a military career by joining the Army Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC).

... I saw these cadets in uniform, and I wasn't doing well in civil engineering I was attracted to it. I liked the structure, I liked the discipline, I liked being with a group of youngsters that were just like me with that same inclination

toward military activity. And frankly, in City College and ROTC, I found another family. I was leaving family in the Bronx now back with a different kind of family, and I just fell in love with it. I was a straight A student in ROTC.

— Gen. Colin Powell

After graduating in 1958, Powell was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army. Over the next decade Powell completed Infantry Officer Basic, Ranger, and Airborne schools. He served as a platoon leader and commanded a company of the 5th Infantry Division before being promoted to captain in 1962. In December 1962, Powell was assigned to Vietnam as an advisor to a South Vietnamese Infantry battalion. There he was wounded and received a Purple Heart.

Returning home in November 1963, Powell completed the Infantry Officer Advanced Course and was promoted to major in 1966. In 1968, Powell returned to Vietnam. He was decorated with the Soldier's Medal for bravery after he survived a helicopter crash and, while injured, single-handedly rescued three others.

Following his military service in Vietnam, Powell pursued a master's in business administration from the George Washington University in Washington, D.C. During this time, he accepted his first of many political positions, serving as a White House Fellow under President Nixon.



Colin Powell speaks at the 1992 Buffalo Soldiers Monument Dedication in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Powell served in both Republican and Democratic presidential administrations. He joined the Carter administration in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, eventually serving as senior military assistant to the deputy secretary throughout the late 1970s. During the Reagan administration, he served in the Pentagon as a senior military assistant to then-Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. In 1986, Powell was appointed Deputy National Security Advisor. Three years later, in 1989, he became a four-star general and was appointed by President George H. W. Bush as the 12th chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the nation's highest-ranking military officer and principal military advisor to the President. He was the first African American chairman and the first chairman who earned his commission through the ROTC. Powell remained in this position for the first few months of the Clinton administration before retiring from the Army in 1993. He was appointed Secretary of State by President George W. Bush in 2001, becoming the first African American to ever hold the position. Powell's term in office was marked by the September 11 terrorist attacks and the start of the second Gulf War. He remained politically active after his retirement in 2005, notably endorsing Barack Obama for president in 2008.

The story of Colin Powell is marked by youthful initiative and outstanding public service to the military, the American people, and the country at large. He received bipartisan support throughout his public career, and embodied the determination, patriotism, and democratic values that are emblematic of our nation—and in doing so cemented his legacy as an American hero.

Powell, who joined the Museum's advisory Council in 2010, also served as one of the National Museum of African American History and Culture's staunchest supporters. Both he and his wife, Alma Powell, are Founding Donors who provided generous personal support to both the Museum's capital campaign and today's Living History campaign to secure the Museum's future. Powell also agreed to serve as one of the honorary chairs of the Living History campaign.



Colin Powell and (left to right) Alma Powell, Michael L. Lomax, and Laysa Ward at the Grand Opening of the National Museum of African American History and Culture.

[The National Museum of African American History and Culture] is filling a gap that's existed in American history for so many years . . . and now it's here and it's beautiful, it's magnificent, and it's different than any other thing on the Mall . . . and I think the American people are going to love coming to this place and completing this part of our wonderful history of this great country.

— **Gen. Colin Powell**

Powell was an invaluable member of our community. His determination, patriotism, and character inspired many—from those he led in the military to those he served in government. Powell created his legacy by “being successful every day” and, in doing so, left an immense impact on our nation's history that will live on for generations to come.

To learn more about Gen. Colin Powell's remarkable journey of public service, please watch his oral history interview on our online [Searchable Museum](#) today. This groundbreaking—and 2022 CIO 100 Award-winning—initiative by the Museum brings innovative, immersive digital experiences and evocative content directly into the homes of Members like you.

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The Honorable
Colin Luther Powell
(1937-2021)

Colin L. Powell Associates, LLC

McLean, VA
U.S. Secretary of State; Military officer; Government advisor
AREA

Leadership, Policy, and Communications
SPECIALTY
Public Affairs and Public Policy
ELECTED

2009

The Honorable Colin Luther Powell is the former Secretary of State and a retired four-star general in the United States Army. He was the 65th United States Secretary of State (2001-2005), serving under President George W. Bush. Powell also served as National Security Advisor (1987-1989), as Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Army Forces Command (1989) and as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (1989-1993), holding the latter position during the Gulf War. Currently, he serves on the Board of Directors of the Council on Foreign Relations, Revolution Health, and Salesforce.com. General Powell is the recipient of numerous prestigious awards such as the Ronald Reagan Freedom Award, Presidential Medal of Freedom, Truman Peace Prize, Fulbright Prize, and Liberty Medal, and Spingarn Medal. Some of his books include, A Soldier's Way, My American Journey, and It Worked for Me.

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<https://georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/government/powell-bio.html>

Secretary of State Colin L. Powell
www.state.gov

Colin L. Powell was nominated by President Bush on December 16, 2000 as Secretary of State. After being unanimously confirmed by the U.S. Senate, he was sworn in as the 65th Secretary of State on January 20, 2001.



Prior to his appointment, Secretary Powell was the chairman of America's Promise - The Alliance for Youth, a national nonprofit organization dedicated to mobilizing people from every sector of American life to build the character and competence of young people.

Secretary Powell was a professional soldier for 35 years, during which time he held myriad command and staff positions and rose to the rank of 4-star General. His last assignment, from October 1, 1989 to September 30, 1993, was as the 12th Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the highest military position in the Department of Defense. During this time, he oversaw 28 crises, including Operation Desert Storm in the victorious 1991 Persian Gulf war.

Following his retirement, Secretary Powell wrote his best-selling autobiography, *My American Journey*, which was published in 1995. Additionally, he pursued a career as a public speaker, addressing audiences across the country and abroad.

Secretary Powell was born in New York City on April 5, 1937 and was raised in the South Bronx. His parents, Luther and Maud Powell, immigrated to the United States from Jamaica. Secretary Powell was educated in the New York City public schools, graduating from the City College of New York (CCNY), where he earned a bachelor's degree in geology. He also participated in ROTC at CCNY and received a commission as an Army second lieutenant upon graduation in June 1958. His further academic achievements include a Master of Business Administration degree from George Washington University.

Secretary Powell is the recipient of numerous U.S. and foreign military awards and decorations.

Secretary Powell's civilian awards include two Presidential Medals of Freedom, the President's Citizens Medal, the Congressional Gold Medal, the Secretary of State Distinguished Service Medal, and the Secretary of Energy Distinguished Service Medal. Several schools and other institutions have been named in his honor and he holds honorary degrees from universities and colleges across the country.

Secretary Powell is married to the former Alma Vivian Johnson of Birmingham, Alabama. The Powell family includes son Michael; daughters Linda and Anne; daughter-in-law Jane; and grandsons Jeffrey and Bryan.



Colin Powell

From Vietnam vet to Secretary of State

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-33957894>



Colin Powell came from a humble background to become the first African-American US secretary of state.

A highly decorated army officer, he saw service in Vietnam, an experience that later helped define his own military and political strategies.

He became a trusted military adviser to a number of leading US politicians. And, despite his own misgivings, he helped swing international opinion behind the 2003 invasion of Iraq.

Colin Luther Powell was born in Harlem, New York City, on 5 April 1937, the son of Jamaican immigrants.

His parents originally pronounced his name with a short "o" in the traditional English way, but he changed the pronunciation in honour of a US Army Air Corps pilot, Colin Kelly, who was killed shortly after Pearl Harbor.

He was, by his own admission, an average scholar who left high school with no positive career plans.

While studying geology at the City College of New York, he joined the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC), a programme designed to identify future military leaders.



Colin Powell was injured while serving with US forces in Vietnam

Powell later described it as one of the happiest experiences of his life. "I not only liked it," he said later, "but I was pretty good at it."

After graduation in 1958, he was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the US Army. He underwent basic training in Georgia, where his colour saw him refused service in bars and restaurants.

In 1962, he was one of thousands of advisers sent to South Vietnam by President Kennedy to bolster the local army against the threat from the communist North.

During his tour Powell was injured by stepping on a punji stick, a sharpened wooden stake hidden in the ground and used as a booby trap.

A rising star

In 1968, he returned to Vietnam, receiving a decoration for bravery after surviving a helicopter crash in which he rescued three other soldiers from the burning wreckage.



**Powell was a serving officer for 35 years and
rose to the rank of four-star General**

He was assigned to investigate a letter from a serving soldier that reinforced allegations of a massacre at My Lai in March 1968, in which US soldiers killed hundreds of civilians, including children.

Powell's conclusion, that "in direct refutation of this portrayal, relations between American soldiers and the Vietnamese people are excellent", flew in the face of growing evidence of brutal treatment of civilians by US forces.

He was later accused of "whitewashing" the news of the massacre, details of which did not finally become public until 1970.

After returning from Vietnam, Powell obtained an MBA at the George Washington University in Washington DC before securing a prestigious White House Fellowship under President Richard Nixon.

Powell was now seen as a rising star. There was a period as a lieutenant-colonel in South Korea before a move to the Pentagon as a staff officer.



**Secretary of Defence Dick Cheney (left) administers the
oath of office to General Colin Powell as the
Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1989.
General Powell's wife, Alma, holds the bible**

After a spell at an army college, he was promoted to brigadier-general and commanded the 101st Airborne Division before taking up an advisory role in government.

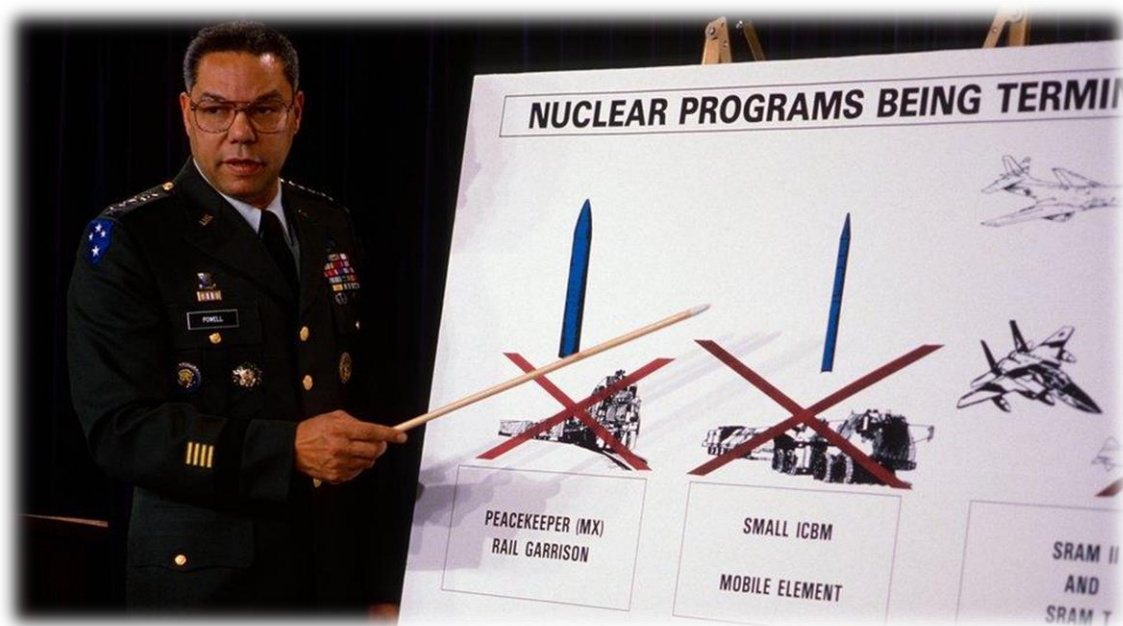
He worked for a time in the Carter administration and then became senior military aide to Caspar Weinberger, the Secretary of State for Defence appointed by the incoming president, Ronald Reagan.

The Powell Doctrine

In 1987, Powell became national security adviser. It was the time of US involvement in so-called "dirty wars" in Central America, including backing for the contras, the right-wing paramilitaries in Nicaragua.

When George HW Bush entered office in 1989, Powell was appointed Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the highest military position in the US Department of Defense.

At 52, he was the youngest officer ever to hold the post, and the first from an African-American background.



Colin Powell conducts a Pentagon briefing during the build up to the first Gulf War in 1991

He faced an immediate crisis when the US invaded Panama in December 1989, toppling the dictator, General Noriega, a move strongly condemned by the United Nations.

The 1990 Gulf War saw the implementation of a strategy which was dubbed The Powell Doctrine. Essentially, Powell believed that it wasn't until all diplomatic, political or economic means had failed that the US should resort to military force.

However, once military action was launched, then the maximum force necessary should be deployed to subdue the enemy quickly while minimising US casualties. There also had to be considerable public support.



Colin Powell talks on a field phone during a visit to US forces in Saudi Arabia

Much of this thinking was rooted in a determination that the US would no longer find itself bogged down in a long, fruitless conflict as it had in Vietnam.

Powell initially opposed the use of force in the Gulf, against the wishes of the then Defence Secretary, Dick Cheney. However, operations Desert Storm and Desert Shield were a success and brought Powell's name to an international audience.

Powell remained Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff during the early months of the new Clinton presidency but he found it difficult to work alongside a more liberal administration.

Political moves

He clashed with the new president over the issue of allowing gay people to join the military, and had a public disagreement with Madeleine Albright, then US ambassador to the UN, over military intervention in Bosnia.



**General Colin Powell and Vice President Dick Cheney
with President George W Bush in November 2000**

Powell firmly believed that only a threat to US interests justified a military response. "American GIs are not toy soldiers to be moved around on some global game board," he said.

He left the army in 1993 and devoted time to writing his autobiography - it topped the New York Times best-seller list - and engaging in charity work.

Freed from his obligations as a serving officer, he began to involve himself in politics. With admirers in both main parties, he was touted as a vice-presidential nominee for both Democrats and Republicans. He declared himself a Republican in 1995.

There was talk of him standing against Bill Clinton in the 1996 presidential election, but Powell decided he lacked the passion for a political career.

In 2000, George W Bush appointed Powell as secretary of state, the post responsible for US relationships with foreign countries.



**Operation Desert Storm commanders, including General Colin Powell,
salutes the remains of President George H.W. Bush in 2018**

After the 9/11 attacks, Powell found himself up against hawks such as the Secretary of Defence, Donald Rumsfeld, who favoured US intervention, even without the support of other nations, in what became dubbed the "war on terror".

Powell, sticking to his own doctrine, opposed US involvement in Iraq but, in an about-face, agreed to support Bush. His reputation as a man of integrity certainly helped persuade the United Nations of the case for war when he appeared before the Security Council in 2003.

Just 18 months later, with Saddam Hussein toppled, Powell admitted that intelligence suggesting the Iraqi dictator had possessed "weapons of mass destruction", was almost certainly wrong. Shortly after he announced his resignation as secretary of state.

He remained outspoken on political issues, criticising the Bush administration on many fronts, including the treatment of detainees at Guantanamo Bay. In 2008 Powell endorsed Barack Obama for the US presidency.

It said much for Colin Powell's diplomatic skills that he found allies on both sides of the political divide. A genial man, he was revered at the state department where he had a reputation for courtesy and an easy-going manner that belied the high office he held.

His great strength was a belief that coalition was preferable to confrontation. His rejection of the Rumsfeld strategy of unilateral intervention allowed the US to build a worldwide alliance in the war against terrorism.

"War should be the politics of last resort," he once said. "And, when we go to war, we should have a purpose that our people understand and support."



Colin Powell, Who Shaped U.S. National Security, Dies at 84

<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/10/18/us/politics/colin-powell-dead.html>

A former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, secretary of state and national security adviser, Mr. Powell died of complications of Covid-19, his family said.

Colin L. Powell, who in four decades of public life served as the nation's top soldier, diplomat and national security adviser, and whose speech at the United Nations in 2003 helped pave the way for the United States to go to war in Iraq, died on Monday. He was 84.

The cause was complications of Covid-19, his family said in a statement, adding that he had been vaccinated and was being treated at Walter Reed National Military Medical Center, in Bethesda, Md., when he died there.

A spokeswoman said his immune system had been compromised by multiple myeloma, for which he had been undergoing treatment. He had been due to receive a booster shot for his vaccine last week, she said, but had to postpone it when he fell ill. He had also been treated for early stages of Parkinson's disease, she said.

Mr. Powell was a pathbreaker, serving as the country's first Black national security adviser, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and secretary of state. Beginning with his 35 years in the Army, Mr. Powell was emblematic of the ability of minorities to use the military as a ladder of opportunity.

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President Ronald Reagan in a White House ceremony in 1987 announcing that Mr. Powell, right, would succeed Frank Carlucci, second from right, as the administration's national security adviser. Mr. Carlucci was succeeding Caspar Weinberger, far left, as secretary of defence.



Mr. Powell met with President Barack Obama and Vice President Joseph R. Biden Jr. in the Oval Office in 2010. Mr. Powell, who had endorsed Mr. Obama's presidential candidacy, was an informal adviser to the Obama White House



General Powell was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1990 when he toured the bombed courtyard of the Panamanian military headquarters in Panama City after the U.S. invasion of the country.



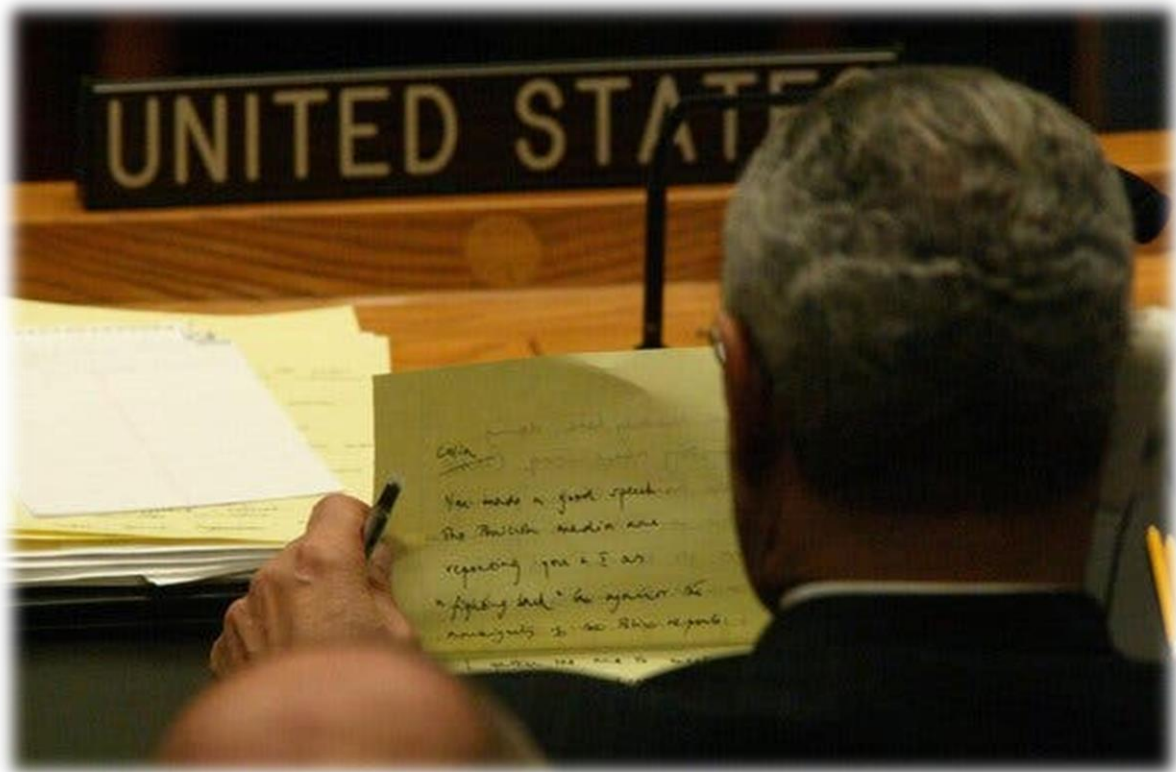
General Powell and Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney spoke to American troops at an air base in Saudi Arabia in December 1990, months after the onset of the Gulf War.



Mr. Powell at a news conference in December 2000 in which President-elect George W. Bush announced that he would nominate Mr. Powell to be secretary of state. Vice President-elect Dick Cheney was at right.



In an address to the United Nations Security Council in February 2003, Secretary of State Powell made a case for war against Iraq based on what would prove to be faulty intelligence. He later said the moment would forever be a “blot” on his record.



After addressing the Security Council, Mr. Powell was handed a note that began, “Colin, you made a good speech.”



Mr. Powell in the Oval Office in 2004. Despite entreaties, he had declined to run for president himself.

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<https://www.nafsa.org/people/general-colin-l-powell>



General Colin L Powell
Former Secretary of State

For over fifty years, General Colin L. Powell, USA (retired) has devoted his life to public service having held senior military and diplomatic positions across four presidential administrations.

General Powell served as President Ronald Reagan's National Security Advisor and he served as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for both President George H.W. Bush and for President Bill Clinton. Under President George W. Bush, General Powell was appointed the 65th Secretary of State and led the State Department in major efforts to address and solve regional and civil conflicts throughout the world. He also worked at the forefront of American efforts to advance economic and social development worldwide.

General Powell is the Founder of the Colin L. Powell Center for Leadership and Service at his alma mater, the City College of New York, which has now grown into the Colin L. Powell School for Civic and Global Leadership for which he is the Chair of the Board of Visitors. He is the Founder and Chairman Emeritus of the America's Promise Alliance, dedicated to forging a strong and effective partnership alliance committed to seeing that children have the fundamental resources they need to succeed.

Currently, General Powell is a strategic limited partner at Kleiner Perkins Caufield & Byers, and is on the boards of Bloom Energy and Salesforce.com. General Powell also serves on the Advisory Council of the Smithsonian Institute's African American Museum of History and Culture.

His *New York Times* best-selling autobiography, *My American Journey*, has been published in more than a dozen languages. His second book, *It Worked for Me: In Life and Leadership*, reveals the lessons that shaped his life and career and was an instant best-seller when it was published in 2012.

General Powell is married to the former Alma Vivian Johnson of Birmingham, Alabama. They live in Virginia and have three children and four grandchildren.

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OFFICE OF THE HISTORIAN

<https://history.state.gov/departments/history/travels/secretary/powell-colin-luther>

Colin Luther Powell : Visiting the Nations

Country	Locale	Remarks	Date
Mexico	San Cristobal	Accompanied President Bush to a meeting with President Fox.	February 16, 2001
Egypt	Cairo	Met with senior Egyptian officials and with Russian Foreign Minister Ivanov.	February 24, 2001
Israel	Tel Aviv, Jerusalem	Met with Prime Minister-elect Sharon and senior Israeli officials.	February 24–25, 2001
Palestinian Authority	Ramallah	Met with Chairman Arafat.	February 25, 2001
Jordan	Amman	Met with King Abdullah II.	February 25, 2001
Kuwait	Kuwait City	Attended ceremonies commemorating the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Kuwait.	February 25–26, 2001
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Met with senior Saudi officials.	February 26, 2001

Syria	Damascus	Met with President Bashar Assad and senior Syrian officials.	February 26, 2001
Belgium	Brussels	Met with NATO Foreign Ministers.	February 26–27, 2001
France	Paris	Met with Contact Group Foreign Ministers, with Russian Foreign Minister Ivanov and with President Chirac.	April 11–12, 2001
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	Skopje	Met with the Foreign Ministers of Croatia, Hungary, Bosnia, Slovenia, Romania, Albania, Greece, and Turkey, and with Macedonian political leaders. Later met with the UN Administrator for Kosovo and with Kosovo political leaders.	April 12–13, 2001
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Sarajevo	Met with the Collective Presidency, Bosnian political leaders, and with NATO and OSCE officials.	April 13, 2001
Ireland	Shannon	Stopped en route return to Washington.	April 13, 2001
Canada	Quebec	Accompanied President Bush to the Summit of the Americas.	April 20–22, 2001
Mali	Bamako	Met with President Konare and toured the Malaria Research and Training Center at the University of Mali.	May 23–24, 2001
South Africa	Pretoria	Met with President Mbeki and delivered an address at Witwatersrand University.	May 24–25, 2001

Kenya	Nairobi	Met with President Moi, Kenyan civil and political leaders, and UN and NGO representatives.	May 25–27, 2001
Uganda	Kampala	Met with President Museveni and Ugandan political leaders.	May 27–28, 2001
Hungary	Budapest	Attended North Atlantic Council ministerial meetings.	May 28–30, 2001
Spain	Madrid	Accompanied President Bush.	June 12–13, 2001
Belgium	Brussels	Accompanied President Bush to NATO Summit Meeting.	June 13–14, 2001
Sweden	Goteborg	Accompanied President Bush to U.S.–EU Summit Meeting.	June 14–15, 2001
Poland	Warsaw	Accompanied President Bush during a State Visit.	June 15–16, 2001
Slovenia	Ljubljana	Accompanied President Bush to meetings with President Kucan, Prime Minister Drnovsek, and Russian President Putin.	June 16, 2001
Egypt	Alexandria	Met with President Mubarak and Foreign Minister Maher.	June 27, 2001
Israel	Jerusalem	Met with Prime Minister Sharon and Foreign Minister Peres.	June 27–28, 2001
Palestinian Authority	Ramallah	Met with Chairman Arafat.	June 28, 2001
Jordan	Amman	Met with King Abdullah II.	June 29, 2001

France	Paris	Met with Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Abdullah.	June 29, 2001
Italy	Rome	Attended G-8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting.	July 17-19, 2001
Japan	Tokyo	Met with Prime Minister Koizumi and senior officials.	July 23-24, 2001
Vietnam	Hanoi	Attended ASEAN Regional Forum and Post-Ministerial Conference.	July 24-27, 2001
Korea, Republic of	Seoul	Met with President Kim Dae-Jung and senior officials.	July 27-28, 2001
China, People's Republic of	Beijing	Met with President Jiang Zemin and senior officials.	July 28-29, 2001
Australia	Canberra	Attended Australia-U.S. Ministerial Meeting.	July 29-30, 2001
Peru	Lima	Attended OAS General Assembly meeting.	September 10-11, 2001
Pakistan	Islamabad	Discussed cooperation against terrorism with President Musharraf and senior officials.	October 15-16, 2001
India	New Delhi	Discussed cooperation against terrorism with Prime Minister Vajpayee and senior officials.	October 16-17, 2001
China, People's Republic of	Shanghai	Attended APEC Summit Meeting.	October 17-21, 2001
Romania	Bucharest	Attended OSCE Ministerial Council Meeting.	December 4-5, 2001

Turkey	Ankara	Met with Foreign Minister Cem and senior officials.	December 5, 2001
Belgium	Brussels	Attended NATO Ministerial Meeting; addressed EU Justice and Home Affairs Council.	December 5–7, 2001
Uzbekistan	Tashkent	Met with President Karimov and senior officials.	December 7–8, 2001
Kazakhstan	Astana	Met with President Nazarbayev and senior officials.	December 8–9, 2001
Russia	Moscow	Met with President Putin, Foreign Minister Ivanov, and senior officials.	December 9–10, 2001
Germany	Berlin	Met with Chancellor Schroeder and Foreign Minister Fischer.	December 10–11, 2001
France	Paris	Met with President Chirac and Foreign Minister Vedrine.	December 11, 2001
United Kingdom	London	Met with Prime Minister Blair and Foreign Minister Straw.	December 11, 2001
Pakistan	Islamabad	Met with President Musharraf and senior officials. Returned to Pakistan after visiting Afghanistan.	January 15–17, 2002
Afghanistan	Kabul	Met with leaders of the Afghan Interim Authority. Announced the upgrading of the U.S. Liaison Office to Embassy status.	January 17, 2002
India	New Delhi	Met with Prime Minister Vajpayee, Foreign Minister Singh, and senior officials.	January 17–18, 2002

Nepal	Kathmandu	Met with Prime Minister Deuba and senior officials.	January 18, 2002
Japan	Tokyo	Attended the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan.	January 19–21, 2002
Bahamas	Nassau	Attended a meeting of CARICOM Foreign Ministers.	February 6–7, 2002
Japan	Tokyo	Accompanied President Bush.	February 18–19, 2002
Korea, Republic of	Seoul	Accompanied President Bush.	February 19–21, 2002
China	Beijing	Accompanied President Bush.	February 21–22, 2002
Mexico	Monterrey	Accompanied President Bush to the UN Conference on International Development.	March 21–22, 2002
Peru	Lima	Accompanied President Bush to meetings with the Presidents of Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia, and the Vice President of Ecuador.	March 22–23, 2002
El Salvador	San Salvador	Accompanied President Bush to meetings with Central American heads of state.	March 24, 2002
Morocco	Casablanca	Met with senior Moroccan and Saudi officials.	April 8–9, 2002

Egypt	Cairo	Met with President Mubarak and Foreign Minister Maher.	April 9, 2002
Spain	Madrid	Attended U.S.-EU Ministerial Meeting. Met with UN Secretary-General Annan and Russian Foreign Minister Ivanov. Signed Defense Cooperation agreements with Spain.	April 9–11, 2002
Jordan	Amman	Met with King Abdullah II and Foreign Minister Muasher.	April 11–12, 2002
Israel	Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Safed	Met with Prime Minister Sharon, Foreign Minister Peres, and senior Israeli officials.	April 12–15, 2002
Palestinian Authority	Ramallah	Met with Chairman Arafat.	April 14, 2002
Lebanon	Beirut	Met with President Lahoud, Prime Minister Hariri and Foreign Minister Hammoud.	April 15, 2002
Syria	Damascus	Met with President Assad and Foreign Minister Sharaa.	April 15, 2002
Israel	Jerusalem	Continued meetings with Israeli officials and Palestinian representatives.	April 16–17, 2002
Palestinian Authority	Ramallah	Met with Chairman Arafat.	April 17, 2002
Egypt	Cairo	Met with the Foreign Ministers of Egypt and Jordan.	April 17, 2002
Canada	Gander (Newfoundland)	Gave an interview en route to Iceland.	May 13, 2002

Iceland	Reykjavik	Attended NATO Foreign Ministers' Meeting and meetings of the NATO-Ukraine Commission and Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council. Also met with Russian Foreign Minister Ivanov.	May 13–15, 2002
Germany	Berlin	Accompanied President Bush.	May 22–23, 2002
Russia	Moscow, St. Petersburg	Accompanied President Bush to a Summit Meeting.	May 23–26, 2002
France	Paris	Accompanied President Bush.	May 26–28, 2002
Italy	Rome	Accompanied President Bush to a NATO Summit Meeting and the inauguration of the NATO-Russia Council.	May 28, 2002
Vatican City		Met with Secretary of State Sodano.	May 28, 2002
Barbados	Bridgetown	Attended OAS General Assembly and signed the Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism.	June 2–3, 2002
Canada	Whistler (British Columbia)	Attended a G-8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting.	June 12–13, 2002
India	New Delhi	Met with Prime Minister Vajpayee and senior officials.	July 26–28, 2002
Pakistan	Islamabad	Met with President Musharraf and senior officials.	July 28, 2002
Thailand	Bangkok	Met with Foreign Minister Sathirathai.	July 28–29, 2002

Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Met with Prime Minister Mahathir and Foreign Minister Albar.	July 29–30, 2002
Singapore	Singapore	Met with Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong.	July 30, 2002
Brunei Darussalam	Bandar Seri Begawan	Attended ASEAN Regional Forum and Post-Ministerial Conference. Met with North Korean Foreign Minister Paek Nam Sun.	July 30–August 1, 2002
Indonesia	Jakarta	Met with President Sukarnoputri and senior officials.	August 2, 2002
Philippines	Manila, Cebu	Met with President Arroyo and senior officials.	August 2–3, 2002
South Africa	Johannesburg	Attended the World Summit on Sustainable Development.	September 3–5, 2002
Angola	Luanda	Met with President dos Santos and attended a meeting of the Joint Commission for the Implementation of the Lusaka Protocols.	September 5, 2002
Gabon	Libreville	Met with President Bongo and Foreign Minister Ping. Visited Pongara National Park.	September 5–6, 2002
Cape Verde	Praia	Met with Foreign Minister Sousa.	September 6, 2002
Mexico	Los Cabos	Attended APEC Ministerial and Summit Meetings.	October 23–26, 2002
Canada	Ottawa	Met with Foreign Minister Graham.	November 14, 2002

Czech Republic	Prague	Accompanied President Bush to the NATO Summit meeting,.	November 19–22, 2002
Russia	St. Petersburg	Accompanied President Bush to a meeting with President Putin.	November 22, 2002
Lithuania	Vilnius	Accompanied President Bush to a meeting with the Presidents of the Baltic States.	November 22–23, 2002
Romania	Bucharest	Accompanied President Bush to a meeting with President Iliescu.	November 23, 2002
Mexico	Mexico, D.F.	Attended a meeting of the U.S.-Mexico Binational Commission.	November 25–26, 2002
Colombia	Bogota	Met with President Uribe and Foreign Minister Barcos.	December 3–4, 2002
Switzerland	Davos	Attended the World Economic Forum.	January 25–26, 2003
Japan	Tokyo	Met with senior Japanese officials.	February 22–23, 2003
China, People's Republic of	Beijing	Met with President Jiang Zemin and senior Chinese officials.	February 23–24, 2003
Korea, Republic of	Seoul	Attended the inauguration of President Roh Moo-Hyun.	February 24–25, 2003
Turkey	Ankara	Discussed the conflict in Iraq and economic aid with senior Turkish officials.	April 1–2, 2003

Serbia and Montenegro	Belgrade	Met with President Marovic and Prime Minister Zivkovic.	April 2, 2003
Belgium	Brussels	Discussed the conflict in Iraq with NATO, EU, and Russian Foreign Ministers.	April 2–3, 2003
United Kingdom	Belfast, Hillsborough (Northern Ireland)	Accompanied President Bush to meetings with Prime Minister Blair and with Irish Prime Minister Ahern and Northern Irish political leaders.	April 7–8, 2003
Spain	Madrid	Met with Prime Minister Aznar and Foreign Minister Palacio.	May 1–2, 2003
Albania	Tirana	Signed the Adriatic Charter of Partnership with the Foreign Ministers of Albania, Croatia, and Macedonia.	May 2, 2003
Syria	Damascus	Met with President Assad and Foreign Minister Sharaa.	May 2–3, 2003
Lebanon	Beirut	Met with President Lahoud and Foreign Minister Obeid.	May 3, 2003
Israel	Jerusalem	Met with Prime Minister Sharon and senior Israeli officials; attended a Quartet working group meeting.	May 10–12, 2003
Palestinian Authority	Jericho	Met with Prime Minister Abbas.	May 11, 2003
Egypt	Cairo	Met with President Mubarak and Foreign Minister Maher.	May 12, 2003

Jordan	Amman	Met with King Abdullah II and senior Jordanian officials.	May 12–13, 2003
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Met with Crown Prince Abdullah and visited the Vinnell Compound after a terrorist attack.	May 13, 2003
Russia	Moscow	Met with President Putin and Foreign Minister Ivanov.	May 13–15, 2003
Bulgaria	Sofia	Met with Prime Minister Saxe-Coburg and Foreign Minister Passy; commemorated the 100th anniversary of U.S.–Bulgarian relations.	May 15, 2003
Germany	Berlin	Met with Chancellor Schroeder and Foreign Minister Fischer.	May 15–16, 2003
France	Paris	Attended a G–8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting.	May 22–23, 2003
Poland	Krakow	Accompanied President Bush.	May 30–31, 2003
Russia	St. Petersburg	Accompanied President Bush.	May 31–June 1, 2003
Italy	Rome	Met with Foreign Minister Frattini.	June 1–2, 2003
Vatican City		Briefed Pope John Paul II on the Middle East Summit and relief efforts in Iraq.	June 2, 2003
Egypt	Sharm el-Sheikh	Accompanied President Bush to meetings with the leaders of Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia,	June 2–4, 2003

		and with Palestinian Prime Minister Abbas.	
Jordan	Aqaba	Accompanied President Bush to meetings with Israeli Prime Minister Sharon and Palestinian Prime Minister Abbas.	June 4, 2003
Qatar	Doha	Accompanied President Bush.	June 4–5, 2003
Chile	Santiago	Attended OAS General Assembly meeting and met with President Lagos.	June 8–10, 2003
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Met with President Kirchner.	June 10, 2003
Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Attended ASEAN Regional Forum meeting.	June 17–19, 2003
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Met with Prime Minister Zia and senior officials.	June 19, 2003
Jordan	Shuneh, Suweima, Petra	Attended the World Economic Forum, met with Quartet representatives, and visited Petra.	June 19–23, 2003
Israel	Jerusalem	Met with Prime Minister Sharon and senior Israeli officials.	June 20, 2003
Palestinian Authority	Jericho	Met with Prime Minister Abbas and senior Palestinian officials.	June 20, 2003
Senegal	Dakar, Goree	Accompanied President Bush.	July 8, 2003
South Africa	Pretoria	Accompanied President Bush.	July 8–11, 2003
Botswana	Gaborone	Accompanied President Bush.	July 10, 2003

Uganda	Kampala	Accompanied President Bush.	July 11, 2003
Nigeria	Abuja	Accompanied President Bush.	July 11–12, 2003
Switzerland	Geneva	Met with UN Secretary-General Annan and the Foreign Ministers of the Permanent Members of the Security Council.	September 13, 2003
Kuwait	Kuwait City	Stopped en route to Iraq.	September 14, 2003
Iraq	Baghdad, Halabja	Met with U.S. military and civilian authorities and with the Iraqi Governing Council; also met with Kurdish leaders in Halabja.	September 14–15, 2003
Kuwait	Kuwait City	Met with Foreign Minister Sabah.	September 15, 2003
Thailand	Bangkok	Attended the APEC Summit Meeting.	October 17–21, 2003
Kenya	Nairobi, Naivasha	Attended Sudanese peace talks and met with President Kibaki.	October 21–22, 2003
Egypt	Sharm el-Sheikh	Met with President Mubarak.	October 22, 2003
Spain	Madrid	Attended the International Conference for the Reconstruction of Iraq.	October 22–24, 2003
Panama	Panama City	Attended a ceremony honoring the centennial of Panamanian independence. Greeted Taiwanese President Chen Shu-bian.	November 3, 2003

Nicaragua	Managua	Met with President Bolanos.	November 3–4, 2003
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	Met with President Maduro.	November 4, 2003
Belgium	Brussels	Met with EU Foreign Ministers.	November 18, 2003
United Kingdom	London	Accompanied President Bush on a State Visit.	November 18–20, 2003
Netherlands	Maastricht	Attended an OSCE Meeting.	December 2, 2003
Tunisia	Tunis	Met with President Ben Ali.	December 2, 2003
Morocco	Marrakesh	Met with King Mohamed VI and Foreign Minister Benaissa.	December 2–3, 2003
Algeria	Algiers	Met with President Bouteflika and Foreign Minister Belkhadem.	December 3, 2003
Belgium	Brussels	Attended NATO Ministerial meeting.	December 3–4, 2003
Mexico	Monterrey	Accompanied President Bush to the Special Summit of the Americas.	January 12–13, 2004
Georgia	Tbilisi	Attended the inauguration of President Saakashvili and met with former President Shevardnadze.	January 24–25, 2004
Russia	Moscow	Met with President Putin and Foreign Minister Ivanov.	January 25–27, 2004
India	New Delhi	Met with Prime Minister Vajpayee and Foreign Minister Sinha.	March 15–17, 2004

Afghanistan	Kabul	Met with President Karzai and with U.S. military and civilian officials.	March 17, 2004
Pakistan	Islamabad	Met with President Musharraf and Foreign Minister Kasuri.	March 17–18, 2004
Kuwait	Kuwait City	Met with Amir Jabir al-Sabah, Prime Minister Sabah, and Foreign Minister Sabah.	March 18–20, 2004
Iraq	Baghdad	Met with members of the Coalition Provisional Authority and the Iraqi Governing Council.	March 19, 2004
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Met with Crown Prince Abdullah and Foreign Minister Prince Saud.	March 19, 2004
Spain	Madrid	Attended memorial service for victims of the March 11 bombings.	March 24, 2004
Germany	Berlin	Attended International Conference on Afghanistan.	March 31–April 1, 2004
Belgium	Brussels	Attended NATO Ministerial and NATO/Russian Council meetings.	April 1–2, 2004
Haiti	Port-au-Prince	Met with Prime Minister Latortue.	April 5, 2004
Germany	Berlin	Attended OSCE Conference on Anti-Semitism.	April 28–29, 2004
Denmark	Copenhagen	Met with Prime Minister Rasmussen and Foreign Minister Moller.	April 29, 2004
Jordan	Amman, South Shuneh	Attended the World Economic Forum.	May 15–16, 2004

Vatican City		Accompanied President Bush.	June 4, 2004
Italy	Rome	Accompanied President Bush.	June 4–5, 2004
France	Paris, Colleville, Arromanches, Caen	Accompanied President Bush.	June 5–6, 2004
Ecuador	Quito	Attended OAS General Assembly meeting.	June 7, 2004
Ireland	Shannon	Accompanied President Bush to the U.S.-EU Summit meeting.	June 25–26, 2004
Turkey	Ankara, Istanbul	Accompanied President Bush to the NATO Summit meeting in Istanbul.	June 26–29, 2004
Sudan	Khartoum, El Fasher, Abu Shouk	Met with President Bashir and Foreign Minister Ismail. Visited a refugee camp in the Darfur region.	June 29–30, 2004
Maldives	Malé	Met with Foreign Minister Jameel.	July 1, 2004
Indonesia	Jakarta	Attended the ASEAN Regional and Post-Ministerial meetings.	July 1–2, 2004
Hungary	Budapest	Met with Foreign Minister Kovacs and addressed a conference of Hungarian ambassadors.	July 26–27, 2004
Egypt	Cairo	Met with President Mubarak, Prime Minister Aboul Gheit, and Foreign Minister Gheit.	July 27–28, 2004
Saudi Arabia	Jeddah	Met with Crown Prince Abdullah, Foreign Minister	July 28–29, 2004

		Prince Saud, and Iraqi Prime Minister Allawi.	
Kuwait	Kuwait City	Met with Foreign Minister Sabah.	July 29–31, 2004
Iraq	Baghdad	Met with President Yawer and Deputy Prime Minister Salih. Returned to Kuwait afterwards.	July 30, 2004
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Sarajevo	Discussed Euro-Atlantic integration.	July 31, 2004
Poland	Warsaw	Met with Foreign Minister Cimoszewicz and attended ceremonies commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising.	July 31–August 1, 2004
Denmark (Greenland)	Igaliku	Signed an updated agreement for the defense of Greenland.	August 6, 2004
Panama	Panama City	Attended the inauguration of President Martin Torrijos.	September 1, 2004
Brazil	Brasilia, Sao Paulo	Met with President Lula da Silva and Foreign Minister Amorim and addressed the American Chamber of Commerce.	October 4–6, 2004
Grenada	St. George's	Assessed damage from hurricane Ivan.	October 6, 2004
Japan	Tokyo	Met with Prime Minister Koizumi and Foreign Minister Machimura.	October 23–24, 2004
China, People's Republic of	Beijing	Met with President Hu and senior Chinese officials.	October 24–25, 2004

Korea, Republic of	Seoul	Met with President Roh and Foreign Minister Ban.	October 25–26, 2004
Mexico	Mexico City	Attended U.S.-Mexico Binational Commission meeting.	November 8–9, 2004
Chile	Santiago	Attended APEC Ministerial meetings and accompanied President Bush to the APEC Summit meeting.	November 17–21, 2004
Israel	Jerusalem	Attended APEC Summit meeting. Met with Prime Minister Sharon and Foreign Minister Shalom.	November 21–22, 2004
Palestinian Authority	Jericho	Met with Prime Minister Qureia, acting President Fattouh, and former Prime Minister Abbas.	November 22, 2004
Egypt	Sharm el-Sheikh	Attended a conference on assistance to Iraq.	November 22–23, 2004
Canada	Ottawa	Accompanied President Bush.	November 30, 2004
Haiti	Port-au-Prince	Met with President Alexandre, Prime Minister Latortue, and political leaders.	December 1, 2004
Bulgaria	Sofia	Attended OSCE meeting.	December 6–8, 2004
Belgium	Brussels	Attended North Atlantic Council, NATO-Russia and Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council meetings.	December 8–10, 2004
Netherlands	The Hague	Attended US-EU Ministerial meeting.	December 10, 2004

Morocco	Rabat	Attended Forum for the Future meeting.	December 10–11, 2004
Oman	Muscat	Met with Foreign Minister bin Abdallah.	January 3, 2005
Thailand	Bangkok, Phuket	Assessed tsunami damage and relief efforts.	January 3–4, 2005
Indonesia	Jakarta, Banda Aceh	Assessed tsunami damage and relief efforts. Attended ASEAN Leaders' Special Meeting on Tsunami Relief.	January 4–7, 2005
Sri Lanka	Colombo, Galle	Assessed tsunami damage and relief efforts.	January 7, 2005
Kenya	Nairobi	Attended the signing of the Sudan Comprehensive Peace Agreement.	January 7–9, 2005
Ukraine	Kiev	Attended the inauguration of President Yushchenko.	January 22–23, 2005

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